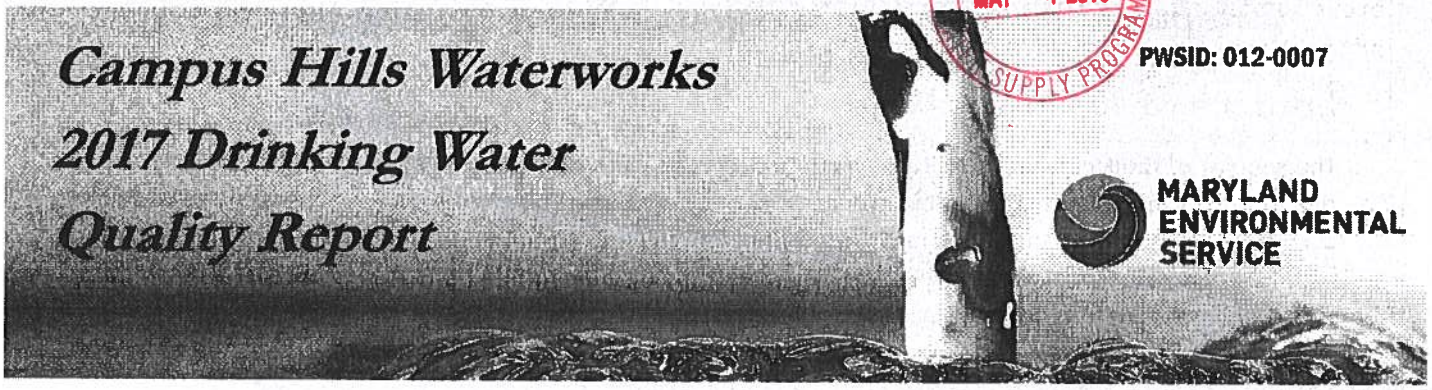


Important Information Concerning Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2017. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland prepared this report on behalf of the Campus Hills Waterworks.

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. More than 800 tests for over 120 compounds were conducted on the water at Campus Hills. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process, protect our water resources and encourage you to take the time to read this report and learn more about your drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We're pleased to report that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. This report shows the water quality and explains what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjann@menv.com.**

For More Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions, please contact **Ms. Martha Edwards at 443-904-3155 or E-mail at Martha.A.Edwards@gmail.com**

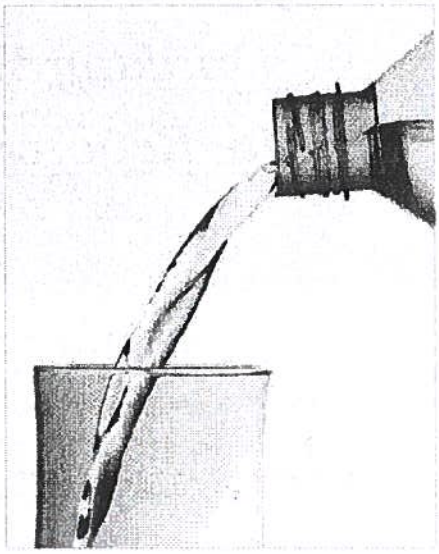
Inside This Issue:

The water for Campus Hills Waterworks comes from five wells. The underground sources for the well water are called the Port Deposit, Gneiss and Wissahickon aquifers. After the water is pumped out of the wells, we adjust the pH and add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source water. A copy of the results are available. Call **Maryland Environmental Service at 410-729-8350.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from **the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

Campus Hills Waterworks Treated Water Quality Report 2017

Sources of Drinking Water



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead Prevention

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Campus Hills Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Security is Everyone's Responsibility

Water system security continues to be an enormously important issue. If you notice suspicious activities in or around local water utilities, such as persons cutting or climbing facility fencing, loitering, tampering with equipment or other similar activities, please contact your local law enforcement agency immediately by dialing 911.

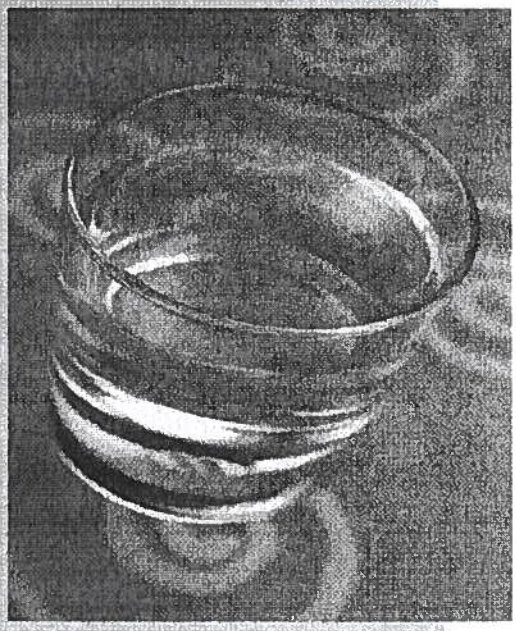
If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or email your request to jjann@menv.com.

MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

Campus Hills Waterworks Treated Water Quality Report 2017

Definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- **Turbidity** - Relates to a condition where suspended particles are present in the water. Turbidity measurements are a way to describe the level of "cloudiness" of the water.
- **NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.** Units of measurement used to report the level of turbidity or "cloudiness" in the water.
- **pCi/l** - Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.
- **ppb** - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm** - Parts per million or milligrams per liter



Special Points of Interest:

The water from the Campus Hills' Water Treatment Plant is tested for over 120 different compounds. Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**

Campus Hills Waterworks Treated Water Quality Report 2017

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)
Regulated at the Treatment Plant, Route 22 Plant I.D. 01			
Nitrate	10 ppm	3.90 ppm	10 ppm
Typical Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion			
Barium (2016 Testing)	2000 ppb	65.5 ppb	2000 ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits			
Selenium (2016 Testing)	50 ppb	2.1 ppb	50ppb
Typical Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries and/or drilling wastes			
Regulated in the Distribution System			
Chlorine	4 ppm	1.01 ppm *	4 ppm
Water additive used to control microbes		Range (0.67 - 2.04)	
* Average of results			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	6.8 ppb	n/a
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	<2.0 ppb	n/a
(2017 Monitoring) Typical Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Regulated in the Distribution System	Action Level	90th percentile	Ideal Goal
Copper	1300 ppb	728 ppb	1300 ppb
Lead	15 ppb	9 ppb	0 ppb
(2016 Monitoring) Typical Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems			

The table above lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2017.

The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

RADON:

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the water supply on a sample collected in May 2004. At this time, there is no Federal Regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects. The radon result of the May 2004 sample was 1562 pCi/l (pCi/l = picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity). For additional information call the EPA radon hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.